WASHINGTON.

Latest Movement of the Politicians Against Secretary Bristow.

JUDGE PIERREPONT'S POSITION.

The Military Committee and the Expenditures of the War Department.

Trouble in the Unhappy Family of Democrats.

The Centennial Appropriation in Danger.

The Contest Over the Place of Meeting of the Democratic Convention.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1876. THE INTRIGUES FOR THE REMOVAL OF BRIS-TOW-A BLOW AT THE SECRETARY THROUGH SOLICITOR WILSON-FEARS OF THE REPUB-LICAN LEADERS FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE PARTY-"THIS THING MUST BE STOPPED.

The people who are determined to get Secretary Bristow out of the Cabinet comprehend the extreme wkwardness of forcing him out. They have been for a good many weeks trying to worry him out by petly ces, of which the constant false rumors of ments between himself and the President, of high words and violent scenes, have formed a part, Prominent Senators, close friends of the President, have tried to make trouble, and all kinds of means have been used to disgust the Secretary with his position. As, however, Mr. Bristow has gone on quietly with his work, and gives no sign of a desire to retire before the whiskey prosecutions are completed, the Whiskey Ring and the baser kind of politicians have hit their distress and the urgency with which they pursue sheir object. They now propose to persuade the President to remove Bluford Wilson, the Solicitor of the

Treasury.

As this intrigue may succeed, it is well for the public of the Treasury is an officer under the Attorney General, but with special duties which are defined in sec

The Solicitor of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall take cognizance of all frauds or attempted frauds upon the revenue and shall exercise a general supervision over the measures for their prevention and detection and for the prosecu-tion of persons charged with the commission thereof. He has thus a limited but very important range of

duties imposed upon him, in the performance of which Treasury alone, and not to the Attorney General. He is in fact the right arm of the Secretary in all matters relating to the detection, prevention and punishmen of frauds on the revenue, concerning all which matters various sections of the Revised Statutes give the Secretary of the Treasury the control, to the exclusion of the Attorney General

The Solicitor of the Treasury is appointed by the he may, of course, be removed by the President. It is ction, prevention and punishment of fraud on the revenue it is absolutely necessary that the Secretary there is no doubt that the thoroughness with which the whiskey thieves have been prosecuted under Mr. Bristow's management is due, in a great measure, to the fact that the Solicitor has been as earnest, as zeal-ths and as indomitable as the Secretary himself, and has very ably executed whatever the Secretary To remove the Solicitor without the consen of the Secretary would at any time be to cripple that strike a fatal blow at the efficiency of the Secretary and those who mean to force Mr. Bristow out of the Cabinet comprehend this perfectly. They take it for granted that he will resist Solicitor Wilson's removal, it and does actually remove Mr. Wilson, this will make Mr. Bristow resign at once. There is a good deal of reason to believe that they are right. It is not easy to see how he could retain his office when his chief lieutenant, who has, under his orders, carried on

hiskey thieves, is flung out in diagrace.

The real question is not what would Mr. Bristow do take the serious responsibility of removing him? This responsibility would be very nearly as grave and awk-Cabinet. It has for its only object to do that, and it would cripple at once the whiskey prosecutions in could not effectively take up the tangled threads of the investigations which have gone on for months in those ejection of Solicitor Wilson means protection to the prominent and influential whiskey thieves in the Norththe responsibility and the odium of such a step? And they must if they consent? Can the Attorney General of whose staff the Solicitor is a member, afford, in

These are questions which are eagerly discussed here, because they vitally interest a great many per to the resignation of its most important member would be an uncommonly interesting event to a good themselves or their friends, though it is difficult to see how any reputable public man could be per-anaded to take a place vacated under such circum-

already mysteriously stopped at Chicago as though waiting upon some coming event, would relieve the fears of a great number of persons, some of them of

not slight political importance.

Finally, it is a ismentable fact that the disappearance of Mr. Bristow and the stoppage of the whiskey prosecutions would not grieve some prominent republican candidates for the Presidency, who have got very tired of this everlasting cry of "E-con-o-my, str, and re-trench-ment, sir!" as one of them is reported to have sardonically remarked. The theory of these persons is hat if they can only get Mr. Bristow out of the the Cincinnati Convention meets, and they soon as he loses power and public position. If you talk with the follower and echo of one of these politi-

add that "there is no statesmanship in it" and that "it is hurting the party, sir," and that "there is a sime of statesmanship than going about with

gets excited, he will spit tobacce juice all over you, while he covers poor Bristow with curses. Please to anderstand that his principal does not talk so much at random, nor in the hotel lobbies at all. Meantime I do not believe that either Mr. Bristow or tester Wilson is going out. I do not believe the

President will ask them, and I do not believe they will go out unasked. General Grant has no doubt felt bit-terly the indictment and trial of General Babcock. He may, for aught I know, have even resented the convicnot mean to do that which would destroy both his own good name and his party's hope of success, and I shall continue to believe, in spite of the rumor mongers and in spite of what really seem to be the probabilities, that

friends and designing politicians and do his duty to the

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REQUESTED TO EX-PLAIN HIS LETTER TO THE DISTRICT ATTOR-

Mr. Scott Lord, democratic member from the Utica listrict, to-day called the attention of the House of Representatives to the letter of Attorney General Pierreport to the district attorneys, and on his motion Mr. Pierreport was asked to inform the House by what authority and for what purpose he recently gave instructions to his subordinates in relation to the testimony of accomplices, thus overruling all precedent. The Pierrepont's answer is looked for with some curiosity. His letter is regarded by many lawyers who have, by as Mr. Lord's resolution says, contrary to all precendents in threatening informers and tending to discourage witnesses, as Judge Black said of it, but an illega terference by the Attorney General in matters which the statutes take from his control. Sections 3215 and 838 and others of the Revised Statutes, place the district attorneys, so far as the manarevenue cases is concereed, entirely under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury and leave the Attorney General no room for interference. He would have done well to explain this to the President when he was directed thus to interfere.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 21, 1876. THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AND ITS PLACE OF MEETING.

per of Congress from Kansas stated to-day that ten members of the Democratic National Executive Committee have given their pledges to vote in favor of olding the Convention in St. Louis. The general impression prevails, however, that Cincinnati agreed upon. In the canvassing made to-day a strong feeling was discovered in favor of holding it at Boston. The committee will meet to-morrow. It seems to be pretty generally understood that the time of meeting vention has been held and an opportunity given the democrats to ascertain the substance of their platform and to prepare declarations and steps to strongly an

Mr. Prince, of Boston, the secretary the committee, regrets the probability of this and is in favor of holding the Convention at the earliest moment practicable without waiting and of taking the aggressive with the simple watchword of "Reform," without allowing the party to be betrayed into the discussion or distracting consideration of outside issues upon which the various elements of the party as relate to section may be, as has been found, unatterably divided; and any fresh agitation of the questions of finance, free trade and kindred leading political tep-

cs is not looked upon as advisable. The Southern democrats are inclined to think that Philadelphia would be the best place to hold the Der ocratic Convention. The suggestion about Boston came from such men as Lamar, of Mississippi, who believed it would be a reciprocation of the recent good feeling shown by the people of Boston to go there and cement the union of North and South with the National Con-

During the course of the evening an informal meet paign Headquarters to arrange a programme for to-morrow. The committee will meet in the forenoon at Willard's Hall, on F street, and give a bearing to the several delegations representing St. Louis and contest-ing cities. It is generally acknowledged that the involved in the place selected for the session of the Convention. After these delegations have been heard the committee will go into executive session to choose the place. The impression gains ground that the choice lies between St Louis and Cincinnati. During Republican Convention and as early as the 10th of May. Otherwise the date generally mentioned was the 27th of June.

THE CHASM BETWEEN THE HARD AND SOFT MONEY DEMOCRATS—A RESOLUTION THAT MR. HOLMAN WAS NOT ALLOWED TO OFFER.

The gap between the hard and the soft money demo crats has widened again, and the breach, which last night looked as if about to close up, seems to-night as rawning as ever. The caucus committee was in se gain to-day, and its deliberations were attended by the display of a good deal of warm feeling. The debate at times was sharp, especially between Mr. Morrison, leader of the House, a hard money man, and Mr. Holman, of Indiana, an uncompromising inflationist. $I_{\rm t}$ so happens that the Indiana Democratic Convention meets at an early day, and as Mr. Holman believes that he is among the candidates for the nomina-tion for Governor, he will not back down bored and wrestled with him as no sinner has ever been wrestled with in class meeting. As a consequence report to the caucus on the subject of a financial policy, and the caucus is likely to be further prorogued.

Holman during the subsequent session of the House, and no little excitement and considerable fun was created on the floor when he discovered that Mr. Holman had a resolution to offer for the repeal of the Resump tion act, which he (Holman) was trying to get in at the first opportunity as an ad capitandum for the ap-proaching Indiana State Convention. To head this project off gave Mr. Morrison lots of work the rest gether every time there was a lull or a break in the losing business of the afternoon. Fortunately Mr. Cox was in the chair, and he had a blind eye for Mr. Holman, whose resolution was thus put in chancery

planation under the question of privilege, and when Mr. Holman was about to burst all restraint and fling his ion on the House, Mr. Morrison gave the signa and the House adjourned instanter. As the result is a paper which the world would not willingly let die, t is here reproduced for the benefit of the public and

history:—
Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1875, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel fractional currency and United States notes, and to issue and sell United States bonds for the accomplishment of that purpose, ought to be renealed.

THE APPAIRS OF THE PREEDMAN'S BANK-PROB-ING THE MYSTERIES OF THE FREEDMEN'S BU-

The committee engaged in investigating the affairs of the Freedman's Bank called upon the Secretary of War a short time since for a report of the transactions of what was known by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau as the Rost Home Colony in Louisiana. This was a plantation originally seized by the Bureau, and after restoration to the owner rented by the officers of the Bureau and cultivated at public expense on the plea that it was for the purpose of giving employment to negroes out of employment. By some means commis-sary and quartermaster stores were obtained upon credit, and in this way the government has lost about \$30,000 or \$40,000, as these accounts were never settled. The crop raised the first year was estimated to be worth about \$50,000, and there should have been a sufficient surplus to have reimbursed the government.

Just where all this money went does not clearly appear. The only proceeds which can be traced are a matter of \$15,000, which was deposited in a Louisiana branch of the Freedman's Bank by direction of the former Commissioner. This money was sent to the central branch here in Washington, in accordance with the orders which drained all the Southern branches of ready money, and put it into the hands of vantage. Soon after this \$15,000, which had been de-posited in Louisians as a fund for educational pur-poses, reached Washington, the government bonds, in which it had been invested for security, were sold, and the money was loaned out to some favorite here this city. This security is all the colored educational fund has for the mosey thus stolen through a viola-

TENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, took the floor this a noon, on a question of privilege, to reply to the cl first made through the Henald that his amendme

the Centennial bill had been so clumsily worded as to revent the government from coming in for any return of its appropriation until after the stockholders had been paid in full for their stock. He also wished to offer a joint resolution to amend the defect, if such there was in the original bill, but under the call for the regular order he was not allowed to do more than acquit himself of the explanation permitted him under the question of privilege. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, protested that the gentleman had nothing to explain; the amendment was Mr. Springer's and if the Centennial stockholders had been unwittingly benefited it was without their solicitation.

Mr. Springer said afterward in private conversation tennial people with any trickery or jobbery. He had offered his amendment to secure the government as a preferred creditor, and if he had failed to accomp his purpose he wanted to have the matter remedled by

More than one democratic Senator vowed vengeance to-day on the Centennial celebration in conversations with brother members on the floor, though the matter was not brought into open debate. The statement that is going around to the effect that the provisions of the appropriation bill just passed will not be complied with as Congress has no power to interfere with the dividends of private corporations, is creating talk and ex-For the first time the full force of Senator Edmunds' declaration that he doubted if the dividend clause was legal is just beginning to break on the Senatorial brain. The conservative members of the Senate will, it is said, offer a resolution denouncing the alleged bad faith shown by the Centennial managers, and they will, if they can, devise a plan for modifying the bill.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1876. DOWN THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS-PROPOSED REFORMS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S AND SUR-GEON GENERAL'S DEPARTMENTS-HOW A MILLS ION MAY BE SAVED ON OFFICERS' QUARTERS-THE KNIFE POINTED AT THE BUREAU OF MIL-ITARY JUSTICE-WILL LOGAN OPPOSE THE RE-

DUCTIONS?

Gradually, but determinedly, the Military Committee in the House is making satisfactory headway toward reducing the enormous and needless expenditure of money by the War Department. And in following of gestions heretofore set forth in the HERALD, which were to lop off the extravagances and costly abuser authorized and sanctioned by the War Department, at the same time not to interfere with or cut down the fighting or active force of the army. It has come to be generally regarded as true by men of both parties here that the army, considering its present strength and the dispense with a single soldier. On the contrary, it is doubtful if the present small effective force can be so from dangers now threatening our immense line of The War Department is still deliberating troops on the Texas and Mexico boundary to protect that much abused and neglected part of the thieves and murderers, without undury weakening the forces scattered along at other points of the bor der exposed to the more dreaded raids and depreda tions of the Indians, the latter being reported to be unusually hostile and threatening and intent upon acing hostilities early in the ensuing spring. It must have been encourging to Mr. Randall, considering his expressed determination last year to reduce the national expenditures \$40,000,000 if the democrats got control of the purse strings, to see the Military Com ittee a few days ago report unanimously, as it did, the Fortification bill cutting down the appropriation from \$3,500,000 to \$315,000, thereby saving in this being unanimous in its favor, and the bill being re-ported and its adoption urged by Wheeler, one of the republican leaders of the House and a possible caudi-date for the Presidency on the republican ticket, pre-vents republicans from characterizing this measure as an arbitrary one, introduced by the majority for politica effect or with a view of crippling the resources of the

In 1860 with an army whose effective force was al most as great as that at present mentioned, the entire whereas in 1874 the appropriation for the same depart ment amounted to the enormous sum of \$42,313,927, an amount far greater than was required to defray th entire expense of the national government fifty years upon gold, difference in prices, &c., but is chargeable almost entirely to extravagance and corruption and a practices or systems in the War Department which produce their share of this immense needless expendi-ture of public funds, and for which no fair equivalent is received by the government. If asked why they do not call attention to these leaks the reply is that if will do no good to ask the department to correct its own errors, for it has the law and the prophets in the shape of regulations and customs of service to guard them, while to call the attention of a member of Congress to any evils of the War Department is practically forbidden by an order of the Secretary of War a copy of which was read in the House some time age nset Cox. The terms of this order forbid any officers from writing to members of Congress in regard sent to the War Department and receives the approval of its head-an approval not likely to be given it the object was to interfere with some pet system

On February 1 the HERALD published a long article calling attention to the many rumors which have reached here from the West in regard to the sale of a tax upon army traderships. While it is evident that not so well known into whose pocket it eventually is carried; but acting no doubt upon the information ittee seems to have decided to push an investigation of this matter, and introduce, through Mr. Clymer, the chairman of the Committee on War Department Expenditures, a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a report showing the names and residences when appointed of all the army traders and the names of persons who recommended them for appointment In a former despatch the HRRALD correspondent pointed out how the Military Committee could make a step in the direction of economy almost as important as that by which a saving of over \$3,000,000 is effected or refusing to pass an appropriation to pay the im-mense rent bill incurred by the numerous officers, par quartered in the mest expensive bouses in our great cities from New York to San The government owns and keeps repair an ample and sufficient amount of public build ings to comfortably and suitably house every officer ter its attention and follow the suggestions heretofore given in the HERALD the government can be saved the expenditure of over \$1,000,000 in this one item alone of hire of costly houses in our expensive cities for

There is scarcely one of the so-called staff departments but is so loaded down with fossilized barnacles their usefulness, but constitute them a source of much needless expense to the public treasury. This statemen' should not include the Inspector General's and the Adjusant General's, but it is particularly applicable to the Quartermaster General's Department, which is so overburdened by men whose ability and efficiency are so far below their rank that it has become a serious of them sway, in order that they may be so located as to be able to accomplish as little harm as possible. If the proposed consolidation of the several staff corps shall result in lopping off the imbedile portions, thus reducing the number and cost to the government of reducing the number and cost to the government of staff officers, at the same time increasing the value and efficiency of the staff corps, the measure is one de-serving universal support. Among other consolida-tions it is proposed to consolidate the Quartermaster's and Commissary departments.

There seems no reason why the same man who buys corn, cate and hay for the horses and mules in the army and who buys clothes for the soldiers should

not also buy pork and beans and beef and bread for the men. It is a fact that at nearly all the important military posts in the country a lieutenant performs the combined duty of quartermaster and commissary, and makes purchases and issues in both departments, and the duties of both departments are done well. At all the different headquarters there is stationed an officer of high rank from each department, the Commissary and Quartermaster's. One could perform the duty of government the amount required to pay the salary, cost of fuel, quarters, forage, &c., of the other, but as the quartermaster has to provide transportation the supplies purchased by the commissary, the latter often buys from parties and localities so remote from the place at which the supplies are needed that the additional and unnecessary cost of transportation adds largely to the total expense of the government. This additional expense could be avoided if the purchasing fficer and the one to provide transportation were one

The Surgeon General's Department, if overhauled by

an energetic Congressional committee, would reveal much that is costly and useless. Thousands upon thousands of dollars of public money is annually thrown away under the direction of the Surgeon General in the cation of books that are of no more value or bene fit to the army than so much blank paper. Take the Medical and Surgical History of the War, a useful work no doubt, in its way, and for a special class of people, but of no apparent or probable value to the army or to any but medical students. If the government is going to set itself up as a medical and surgical college and provide its own text books it is all very well, but the records show that not less than \$80,000 has been placed in the bands of the Surgeon General by former Congresses to defray the expenses of publication of a single book The same tendency is observable in the master's and Commissary departments—the herding together at comfortable stations in the large cities of an unnecessary number of officers of high rank, while the harder and more dangerous duty upon the frontier is performed largely by an unlimited number of hired civilian doctors. These latter receive about the pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant, yet the number who may be appointed is not restricted by any law, nor are they required to possess any particular qualification or ability in order to secure the appointnow authorized by law would do away with the great expense now incurred by the employment of civilian as many hospital stewards as he sees fit. The conse quence is there are enough hospital stewards scattered General's office, as cierks, messengers, &c., to supply an army of 250,000 men. Yet these hospital stewards are among the highest in rank and most expensive of the non-commissioned officers of the army, many of them being located where the government has to hire If the Congressional are of reduction, or even utte

abolishment is to fall upon either of the staff corps,

bletting from existence would be followed with the

least regret is the misnamed Bureau of Military Jus-If the justice peddled out by this bureau is military justice let us pray hereafter to receive justice of an anmilitary kind. When the army was formerly main tained at a strength but little inferior to the present capable of discharging the entire duty, now distributed among one brigadier general and eight, majors. Congress has already provided by law that when the number of judge advocates became reduced to four that number snall be maintained as the future strength of wants of the service it would make a still further reduction. The decisions of Holt's bureau have done army, than any other single cause. The trouble has been that the bureau was loaded down with such indifferent lawyers, men who, probably, could not suc-ceed in the practice of law in civil life, that in reviewing cases tried by military courts the object seemed to of legal knowledge by quibbling over some unimpor-tant technically by which a loophole would be dis-covered resulting in the escape of delinquents from deserved punishment. The rolls of the army to-day peers and the laws and customs of the service were pronounced guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, the penalty of which is disgraceful dismissal; yet these offenders have been enabled to escape through technicalities to which the army was quire the Bureau of Military Justice, as it is called, to bear the responsibility of all these unworthy restorations. There is a case in point of an ex-officer of the army, a resident of this city, who was brought before the famous Benzine Board, years ago, and expelled from the service on account of drunkenness and gen eral inefficiency. His rank then was that of captain in contradicted since, that his expulsion from the army was a proper and commendable act; but through political and family influence this man, who was thus deemed unworthy to hold rank of captain, has succeeded in obtaining appointment to a grade higher than he would have attained had his conduct and record been unim-States Army, The man who could not be intrusted with the simple duties and responsibilities of a capmillions of the public funds pass through his hands. No wonder we occasionally have a Paymaster Hodge affair. Fortunately the appointment of this man hangs fire in the Senate, and it may be that the sober sense

numbering on its list so unworthy a name. While the reforms promised already by the House Committee are greatly to be desired, lopping off as they do needless expenses on the army without im-pairing or reducing its strength, it is to be feared that they may encounter serious opposition in the Senate, as Logan is the chairman of the Military Committee there and dislikes to see any measure affecting the army prevail in the preparation of which Logan did not have a hand, or, to use the words of Babcock, "You know what a sensitive man Logan ia." But of this

of that body may save the service the humiliation o

A HUSBAND EUCHRED.

WIFE OF TWO MEN A STAKE AT CARDS-WILLIAMSBURG EPISODE.

On Sunday afternoon and evening one of the mo singular incidents in the history of the matrimonial lottery took place at No. 154 Johnson avenue, Williamsburg, it being the playing of a game at cards for the possession of a wife by her two living husbands.

The causes of this phenomenal incident, briefly told, are as follows:—In the fall of 1871 Louis Lange, a

barber, married Annie Hortsmann, of Hudson City, N. J., after a courtable of two weeks. They lived to gether a very quarrelsome life for a few months, and then, in a fit of passion, he deserted her and went to Chicago. She, being left without means, went home to to Williamsburg. Here she met the groomsman. Claus Doscher, who officiated at her wedding. After waiting two years without hearing from Lange Mrs. Lange married Doscher in 1874. Last week Lange returned to Brooklyn, and, intent on being more happy in the fu-ture, sought his wife to make amends for his previous ill treatment and give promises for better treatment in the future. He was borrified to find her the wife of his groomsman, but after considerable self-communion he decided to arrange the affair amicably. So, with a

BABCOCK'S PLEA.

Mr. Storrs Harangues the Jury All Day.

A DOZEN OF STOICS.

The Secret Correspondence with McDonald Ignored.

Grant's Deposition and the Sermon on the Mount.

THE "SYLPH" DESPATCH.

A Moving Spectacle During the Peroration.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 21, 1876. Emory A. Storrs occupied the whole day with his speech for the defense, which was so sentimental and pathetic that it would certainly have drawn tears to the eyes of the jury were it not for the lamentable lack of handkerchiefs, heretofore alluded to. Storrs is a little, trim, compactly built man, with a wily, foxy face, the lower part of which is hidden beneath a frizzly auburn beard and mustache, with a short nose, that seems to have stopped short in a quizzical way before it finished growing, large, prominent, keen eyes, with which he fixed every individual juror and pierced him through and through, low retreating forehead and smooth, short, dark hair. For so small a man his head is very long and his voice unusually hard and loud. He must have been constructed on some new patent wire spring, for his head and upper body were bobbing orward incessantly while he was talking to the jury and sometimes so much so that it looked as if his frisky figure were about to collapse. His flat, outstretched palm swung up and down before the jury while he emphasized his words, and every now and then he would turn completely round to flourish his fists before Colonel Dyer and Judge Dillon while in his raptures over the approaching triumph of innocence. If Williams' opening address was flowery, Storrs' speech was

A PERFECT BOTANICAL GARDEN.

He called the President's confidence in Ford "a green spot in the desert of this case," and contrasted it with the lugubrious exhibition of the want of all human feelings shown by the "conspirators." He transplanted the jurors to their bedrooms, "when, in the still hours of the night, they would call up the past, see their children around them, and find peaceful rest in the glorious consciousness of having acquitted the defendant." "The jurors," he said, asked by the prosecution "to suppress every prompting of their consciences and every throbbing of heir hearts, which could only prompt a throb in one direction." When, in glowing language, he showed how it was Hoge and not Babcock who furnished informa tion to the Ring, he exclaimed enthusiastically, "Joy to all mankind! We have discovered the leak at last; anguish and of a fortune." The witnesses for the proscution, he said, would swear the sun out of the sky and the water out of the rivers, whose infinite flowing on he then described with much poetical feeling. Highly melodramatic was his description of how Everest had to "damp his soul" and to swear to the two letters he mailed, "With the penitentiary yawning before him and with his wife waiting trembling at home."
Everest would have sworn that he saw Joyce put the money into the second letter, but " The eternal form of Justice rose up before him and he couldn't do it. The same great God that watched our fathers watched over this young man;" and as to Everest's testimony, he thus summed up his opinions upon it :-- "Buried deeper than the plummet sounded let this he rot in its

A DANTESQUE PICTURE. After highly extolling Magill he pictured in truly Dantesque style a scene when Fitzroy or some one of his co-conspirators, would knock at the gate of heaven for admission, and behind him would be Magill; and the eternal gatekeeper would say, "Come in, Magill, get out Fitzroy." But Mr. Storrs was not only tragicalhe was also funny, and called forth the laughter of the andience by his highly flavored character delineations The conspiracy he called "This boxed up mussiness of sm," Everest, "the great leaker," &c. In fact the whole speech, both in its serious and humorous parts, was like a performance in a comedy, and tropical metaphors contrasted strangely with the grim faces of the jury; but even a few of them could scarcely

It was only in conclusion, when Mr. Storrs, with adroit enderness, dwelt upon the terrible anxiety of Babcock's children and his wife, and implored the jury to lift up these children and this wife, that the audience was really moved, evidently appreciating their harrowing position, and here a spectacle really touching pre-sented itself. The defendant, whose handsome, florid face was wreathed in smiling confidence all day, could not overcome his feelings as he heard Mr. Storrs picturing his children praying on their knees for his release, and, imperceptibly and evidently against his will, his eyes slowly filled with tears. He tried hard to suppress them, but did not succeed before a few of the jurors had wistfully gazed at his moist eyes. The speech was profusely interlarded with the most extravagant compliments to the jury, and ever, probably, in the entire history of jurisprudence had a jury been the recipient of so much "soft moap," or had "soft solder" been so skilfully applied. They are certainly remarkably stoical men, if they can with stand all Mr. Storrs' honeyed words and convict the defendant. It is considered remarkable that during

are certainly remarkably stoical men, if they can withstand all Mr. Storrs' honeyed words and convict the
defendant. It is considered remarkable that during
Mr. Storrs' gushing speech, which lasted six hours,
against Broadhead's two, he wholly overlooked the
secret correspondence between Babcock and McDonald
under cover to Major Grimes, and and so lightly
passed over the "syiph" despatch, which he himself
called the "corner stone of the prosecution."

ARGUMENT FOR TER DEFENCE CONTINUED.

Mr. Storrs resumed his speech as follows:—

At the close of this discussion on Saturday afternoon
I had finished, as I supposed, the despatches between
Joyce and Babcock relative to the successor of C. W.
Ford. It seemed to me that I had demonstrated that
Maguire's appointment was the result of the most honorable motive. From the nighest principles of justice
the President consulted the wishes of Ford's bondsmen, who were bound to the extent of thousands of
dollars for the conduct of that officer. All this correspondence passed in October, 1873. From that time
down to March, 1874, there was a period of dead silence
between General Balcock and Joyce and McDonald. I
come now to the next despatch, in order of time, from
Joyce to Babcock in March, 1874:—

"Start for San Franci-co to-morrow night. Make D."

"St

the object of your visit to San Francisco!" Would that be possible if Baboock was a conspirator Wouldn't he have known? Wouldn't Joyce have in formed General Baboock as soon as he was ordered to San Francisco, and have besought him to intervene and prevent the trip? Gentlemen, I think I can safely leave the "scandal hound" despatch in your hands. After this Joyce was in San Francisco several months. No words passed between him and Baboock all that time. Did you ever hear of such

McDonald, whom Joyce represented, was the supervisor of this district; he was a trusted officer; he had a right to make these inquiries; it was not only his right, but his duty, to know of every act in connection with the revenue service which concerned his district. If it had been a distriller who sent the messages it would have been different; but here was a high official who had a right to know. Suppose Joyce and McDonald were then engaged in a conspiracy, who knew it? Nos the Commissioner of Internal Revenue even, into whose department ran all the streams of information which could show the conspiracy. How could General Babcock know it? Rogers, the chief clerk in the department, did not know it, and had not even a suspicion of Joyce and McDonald. Months after this, in the spring of 1875, Rogers wrote confidentially to McDonald, saking him to find a place in Arkansas for a young man, and thereby oblige a member of the Cabinet; and still later, when Douglass was being mentioned for a judgeship, Rogers wrote even more confidentially to McDonald, telling him of Douglass' prospective promotion and of his own candidacy for the vacancy which would be thus created and asking McDonald to do what he could. Even here, in their own homes, Joyce and McDonald were considered efficient officials, and the Ring had never been exposed. How, thou, can you say that General Babcock was never there to see Douglass but twice and never there at all to see Rogers. General Babcock had no means of knowing these frauds, even if they had been known by the Commissioner and in his department.

The next despatch was that from McDonald in Washington to Joyce, telling him "Had long ride with President this afternoon; B and H, here." That despatch went with it among the distillers, telling them:—"See what Mac has done. He goes to headquarters. He keeps posted on affairs. Brooks and Hoge are there, and we have nothing to fear." Can any one doubt that that was not not prove the conversation. Suppose McDonald had ridden with Babcock and he had

cause they could not find it they asked that Babcocle
be convicted as leaky at a venture; but the defence
had found it, and here it was. Hoge was the mand
who, trusted as pure by the government, had sold himself to infamy. The defendant might have been unables
to defend himself against the willing perjuries of the
Ring but for this. There was no perjury that could
appail some of these men. Who could doubt the unblinking and unwinking Fitzroy, if occasion required,
would solemnly swear that the Mississippi River bed
was dry?

binking and unwinking Fitzroy, if occasion required, would solemnly swear that the Mississippi River bed was dry?

The speaker reviewed the letters until he came to the one giving information of the very raid the discovery of which had caused such a great degree of commotion. Could there, said he, be any doubt now where the leak was? There is no more honorable man thank. Brooks; yet suppose that he was on trial; that Hoge was brought as a witness against him; that Brooks' letter to Rogers asking that the corrupt Hoge be associated with him in these raids, could be escape conviction? There is no man in the entire department who ever had any correspondence with the St. Louis district against whom a stronger case than this against Babcock could not have been made.

Mr. Storrs differed with Colonel Brodhead as to the character of that letter of Brooks to Rogers. He held that it was very liable to misconstruction. McDonaid prepared Babcock for construing it, by declaring that he would not summt to having men of doubtful character sent into his district to work over his head. Babcock rock recognized this feeling as natural, showed the letter to the President, and, feeling that McDonaid had just cause for complaint urged not that the raids be abandoned, but that responsible men be sent to make them, as responsible men were always chosen to make the summary of the proof as the Brashear, Hoge and, others show that the system of sending irresponsible sneaks over the country was more injurious than no system at all? Was there anything criminal in Babcock's having that letter in his possession? Would it have been so upublicly acknowledged as that Babcock should show the document to both the President and the Commissioner? Mr. Storrs finished the reading of the Hoge letters with a most eloquent denunciation of that treacherous scounted as the chief of the canspirators, the head devil, the keystone of this iniquitous arch, The moment Rogers found out that the famous plan for raiding this district was known to McDonaid he aba

news telegraphed accounted. Never was more worthless telegraps sent, as it conveyed information that at
thing had been abandoned, which abandonment
occurred before he ever knew that it was contemplated.

Mr. Storrate to the contemplate of the contemplate of